

(a) an ability to produce xylitol or D-xylulose from glucose;

(b) quinone type: ubiquinone-10;

(c) GC content of DNA: about 56 to 57%;

(d) a weak ability to produce acetic acid from ethanol; and

(e) grows in the presence of 30% glucose.

18. (New) A method for producing xylitol or D-xylulose, which comprises:

culturing a bacterium belonging to the genus *Asaia* which has an ability to produce xylitol or D-xylulose from glucose in a suitable medium to accumulate xylitol or D-xylulose in the medium, and

collecting xylitol or D-xylulose from the medium.

19. (New) The method according to Claim 18, wherein the bacterium belongs to *Asaia ethanolifaciens*.

20. (New) The method according to Claim 19, wherein the bacterium has a 16S rRNA gene comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

21. (New) A method for producing xylitol or D-xylulose, which comprises:

culturing a bacterium having an ability to produce xylitol or D-xylulose from glucose in a suitable medium to accumulate xylitol or D-xylulose in the medium, and

collecting xylitol or D-xylulose from the medium,

wherein the bacterium belongs to the family *Acetobacteraceae*, which is located between *Gluconobacter oxydans* subsp. *Oxydans* and *Acetobacter aceti* as determined by comparison of the 16S rRNA gene nucleotide sequences of *Gluconobacter oxydans* subsp. *oxydans* and *Acetobacter aceti* using molecular taxonomic analysis.

22. (New) A method for producing xylitol or D-xylulose, which comprises:  
culturing a bacterium having an ability to produce xylitol or D-xylulose from glucose  
in a suitable medium to accumulate xylitol or D-xylulose in the medium, and  
collecting xylitol or D-xylulose from the medium,  
wherein the bacterium an isolated microbial strain belonging to the family  
*Acetobacteracea*, which has the following characteristics:

- (a) an ability to produce xylitol or D-xylulose from glucose;
- (b) quinone type: ubiquinone-10;
- (c) GC content of DNA: about 52 to 53%;
- (d) a weak ability to produce acetic acid from ethanol; and
- (e) grows in the presence of 30% glucose.

23. (New) A method for producing xylitol or D-xylulose, which comprises:  
culturing a bacterium belonging to the genus *zucharibacter* which has an ability to  
produce xylitol or D-xylulose from glucose in a suitable medium to accumulate xylitol or D-  
xylulose from the medium, and  
collecting xylitol or D-xylulose from the medium.

24. (New) The method according to Claim 23, wherein the bacterium belongs to  
*Zucharibacter floricola*.

25. (New) The method according to Claim 24, wherein the bacterium has a 16S  
rRNA gene comprising the nucleotide sequence of any one of SEQ ID Nos: 2, 3, 4 or 5.--